THE PARIS INSURRECTION.

FIGHTING ALONG THE WHOLE LINE. PURIOUS BOMBARDMENT OF THE SOUTHERN FORTS—THE FIRE VERY EFFECTIVE—SERIOUS LOSS OF THE INSURGENTS—A BALLOON READY TO LEAVE PARIS—THE PROVISION

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE!

London, Thursday, April 27, 1871.

The special correspondent of The Tribune at Paris in a telegram dated this merning says: There was severe fighting all night along the whole line. Forts Vanvres, D'Issy and Montrouge were furiously Yesterday afternoon and night the shells penetrated several oasemates in Fort Vanyres. The garrison is determined to blow up the fort rather than surrender. The Ninth Battalion suffered greatly. In Fort D'Issy several men were killed. One shell entered the muzzle of a gun and then burst, wounding three gunners. Fort Montrouge has also been damaged.

Two new 13-pounders had been placed at Neuilly The headquarters of the National Guards have been removed to the military school at the Champs de Mars. A barricade at Neuilly was taken yesterday. A sergeant, with 30 chasseurs, descried from the Versailles troops. The guns on the Clichy bastion were dismounted by a battery on the Government

The reply of Thiers to the Republican League of Freemasons has caused great irritation at Paris, and many before hestile to the Commune are now joining the National Guards. The Club Salle Molière resterday adjourned to the Church Saint Nicholas, and sang the Marseillaise Hymn.

Gen. Okolowicz has made a formal complaint that the Versailles troops broke the truce on Tuesday in continuing the work of defense. The insurgents had done the same along the Rente de Neuilly, leading from the Porte des Ternes. I was myself asked to help make ditches and barricades in view of the Versailles troops. Rigault was arrested to-day.

There was severe fighting at Neuilly last night, without decisive results. There has been less canponading to-day.

Twelve mitrailleuses and three cannons have been wized at a manufactory on the Avenue Trudaine. A balloon is now ready to leave Paris. A small barricade has been erected at the front gate of the Jar-

The Motd Ordre says that Bismarck officially refused the evacuation of the forts before the ratification of peace, even if the \$100,000,000 now due should be

The Commune announces that it has made ample arrangements for provisioning Paris, and that prices will speedily fall.

Le Temps proposes that Paris should elect delegates to decide whether civil war should continue or cease, and also that the new Commune, when elected, shall, according to the law passed at Versailles, treat with the Assembly for the maintenance of the Republic and the municipal liberties of Paris, and for a general

REPORTS FROM VERSAILLES.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS BEGUN-THREE LINES OF BATTERIES IN OPERATION-FORT D'ISSY SI-LENCED-THE INSURGENT GUNBOATS AT

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

LONDON, Thursday, April 27, 1871. The special correspondent of The Tribune at Versailles telegraphs this morning as follows:

Active operations began yesterday. Three great nes of batteries opened on Forts Vanvres and D'Issy. Some men were wounded and the embrasures were damaged. In the center a fire of 17 guns of heavy caliber was maintained. There was a marked superiority over the fire of Fort D'Issy, which was kept up at long intervals.

To-day the fire of Fort D'Issy has been silenced, and the barracks in the fort have been entirely destroyed. A breach five yards in length has also been made in the walls. This morning the village of Les Moulineaux, near Fort D'Issy was taken.

Four insurgent shells fell at Cretenil destroying a cannon and killing two sailers and wounding five others. An artillery captain was killed at Chatillon. The rise in the Seine has enabled the two insurgent gunboats to advance to the bridge at Point-du-Jour, and their firing does some damage.

The Government troops attempted to cross the bridge at at Asnières yesterday morning, but the fire was too strong for them. Yesterday some shells fell inside of Fort du Mont Valèrien and the fort replied with great fury. Thiers received a deputation of suffirban mayors, who then went to Paris to make fresh attempts at conciliation.

Louis Blane questioned Dufaure in the Assembly to-day on the recent circular, and condemued the instructions to continue the struggle. Many municipal councils, he said, urged conciliation; the policy of the Government was that of procurators and not of statesmen. Dufaure in reply said that the order from Paris preaching conciliation was hypocritical. The Government would be conciliatory when the insurgents had laid down their arms, according to

Thiers's circular to the Prefects. The Assembly, at the request of Dufaure, has postponed for a month the debate on the conduct of the Government of National Defense.

GENERAL PRESS REPORTS.

AN INSURGENT SUCCESS AT ASNIERES - SHELLS FALLING INSIDE THE CITY - MANY PERSONS KILLED OR WOUNDED-THE GERMANS PRO-TECTING THE ARCHBISHOP. LONDON, Thursday, April 27, 1871.

There was some fighting at Asnières yesterday The Versailles forces made an attempt to cross the bridge over the Seine to Clichy, but were unsuccess-

Seven cannon in Fort D'Issy have been dismounted. and Fort Montrouge is an utter wreck. Projectiles fall inside the ramparts of Paris. A great many

people have been killed and wounded. The Commune claim to have silenced the Versailles battery at Meudon, to have captured a barricade at Neuilly, and to have dismounted five guns at Cour-

bevoie. The Communal Council now holds its sittings with closed doors, and none but members and attachés are admitted. The Evening Standard has the following special dispatch from Paris: The Commune suffers for want

of union among its members, as well as for lack of money and men. The National Guards openly discbey the orders of the Commune. It is believed the Commune will make its last stand in the Rue de Rivoli and Rue de Castiglione in the immediate vicinity of the Place Vendome. Fort Montrouge will probably be stormed by the Versailles army to day. The Commune has impressed into the military service the porters of the Lyons Railway. The sentence disbanding the One-Hundred and Fifth Battalion of the National Guard for cowardice, has been quashed. Fort Mont Valerien is silent to-day.

A special dispatch to The Telegraph says the Prus sians have ordered the arrest of the Cure of the Church of St. Denis. The cause is unknown.

The Kreuz-Zeitung of Berlin to-day announces that Prince Bismarck has instructed Gen. Fabrice to represent to the Paris Commune that in case of any mishap to the Archbishop of Paris the Prussians might probably interfere in the affairs of the city in favor of the Versailles Government.

The Prussian Gen. Barnackow and staff have as rived at Dieppe, where Gen. Von Goben, commande of the German force in the north of France, is ex-

GEN. DOMEROWSKI.

The Journal Officiel of Versailles publishes the following brief memoir of Gen. Dombrowski, of the authority, the statements may be exaggerated: "Jeros las Dombrowski was born at Cracow. He is 45 years of are. In 1863 he served as Colonel in the insurrectionary

in the forging and uttering of false Russian notes, but was released in consequence of the withdrawal of the prosecution. He however appeared a second time upon the same charge before the Assize Court of the Scine, and was acquitted. Jeroslas Dombrowski dealt in forged passports and false certificates, in which he atteated that certain of his ceuntrymen whom he honored with imaginary rask had taken an active part in the insurrection, while, in fact, they had had no share in it. These certificates were used to obtain for the holders certain pecuniary benefits as refugees. In the month of February last Dombrowski endeavored to provoke an insurrection at Eordeaux, and a warrant for his arrest was issued. He however escaped into Switzerland, where he remained until the end of March. During the siege of Paris, being suspected of communications land, where he remained until the end of share. But the slege of Paris, being suspected of communication with the Prusains, he was several times arrested. He had even passed through the enemy's lines with a forget pass. Very shorely before the recent outbreak he was arrested at a moment when he was expressing his desir that the whole French army might be destroyed.

THE PARIS REBELS' BARRICADES.

Parts Correspondence of The London Times, April 13.

All the barricades of Paris have apertures either in the middle for carriages or at the side for foot passengers, except those in the Piace Vendôme, which is a screed inclesure, into which no one can penetrate with contoperations. A propos of berricades, we are promised an important reform in the principle of their construction. There is a Commission of Barricades, which med vesterday under the Presidency of the Citizon Rossel, Chief of Staff. The citizen President placed in discussion the actual system of burricades, and, after several citizens and developed their opinions, the Commission decided that, considering that the actual barricades had been constructed in view of a kind of warfare quite different from what has now to be made and on points no longer menaced—considering, above all, that they are constructed with paying-stones, and would become very dangerous for the defenders if they were attacked by artiflery, on account of the spininters of stone which the projectiles would cleach—the actual barricades shall be destroyed and a new system formed to defend the city from attacks from without. This system was fully examined, but the scalls are for obvious reasons withheld from the public. It is, however, announced that there shall be two lines of barricades on the side of the city exposed to the attacks of Versailles, and these lines shall, if necessary, be continued all round the city. The Chizon Guidot on his system. The barricades are to be of earth, 13 feet in hight, with a trench of frem 14 to 25 feet in depth on the side of the enemy, and a little trench of frem 14 to 25 feet in depth on the other wide. Other exact prescriptions were made, to such a extent, indeed, as he exact impatrione among some of the members. A clitzen husisted on the necessity of an action tumediate, revokutionary, in place of a methodical accident the had confidence, he safe, in sportanenty of individual efforts, which would give results much nore individual efforts, which All the barrieades of Paris have aperture

extent, indeed, as so exceed impactance manage some of the meanbers. A citizen insisted on the necessity of an action immediate, revolutionary, in place of a methodical certon; he had confidence, he said, in spontaneity of individual efforts, which would give results much more rapid than a regular process. "The Commission entered into his views, and decriled that the barrioides should be studied methodically and executed revolutionarily," we may, therefore, book for an extensive construction of these works within the next few days. Lately there has been a complete constation of barrierade-making, and the trenches made in the Rac Royal and the Rue de Rivoil have been filled up. I fansy the Commune was desirous not to discourage the population by seeming to anticipate that the Versaillats would come so far. But as the work is now becoming warm, and the enemy, in spite of his repulses, is likely to make vigorous efforts on the side of Nenilly, you may expect to hear that the western quarter of Paris is strengthened in a formidable manner for street-fighting.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT-A SUBSTITUTE

LONDON, Thursday, April 27, 1871. In the House of Commons, this evening, Viscount Enfield, Under-Fereign Secretary, in reply to a question concerning the action of the Joint High Con mission, stated that no convention had yet been signed; at the same time he declined to specify what points the Commission bad already adjusted.

In consequence of a circular addressed to the support ers of the Ministry announcing that Mr. Disraeli intended to oppose the Budget, there was a full attendance of members.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the proposition to im pose a tax on matches and to increase the duties on legacies and successions would be withdrawn to receive the comments of the com cile the opposition to the remaining recommendations of the Budget, and that an addition of two pence on a pound to the income tax would be substituted.

CIVIL RIGHTS IN LOUISIANA.

SEVERE LESSON FOR A NEW-ORLEANS SALOON KEEPER-NEGROES APPLYING FOR ADMISSION

TO THE BAR.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27 .- Judge Dibble has ven Sheriff Sanviret, colored, \$1,000 damages in the Eighth District Court in his suit against the proprieter of the Bank Saloon for \$10,000 damages, for refusing to furnish refreshments on account of color.

Two colored graduates of Howard University of the District of Columbia this merning made application to the suprame Court for admission to the bar of this State. Their application was refused on the ground that, although parties who have practiced before the Supreme Court in any State can be admitted upon motion before the Court, yet these candidates, coming from a Territory, do not come within the letter of the law; and they will have to pass an examination before a Committee appointed by the Supreme Court before they can be admitted to practice. Supreme Court for admission to th

THE INDIANS.

THE ARRAPANOES AND CHEYENNES THREATEN ING TROUBLE.

St. Louis, April 27.-Col. Taylor, Paymaster United States Army, returned to Fort Leavenworth, on Tuesday, from Fort Sill. He says there are about 3,000 Indians at the Cheyenne Agency, mostly Arrapahoes and Cheyennes. The former tribe is very well disposed, but among the latter there seems to be a feeling of discontent, probably growing out of the appearance of surveying parties in the interest of railroad corporations. These indians are very much opposed to the extension of railroads through their country. Ton chiefs, representing the principal tribes, have been invited to Washington, and it is fixely that the railroad question will be discussed. Little Raven will go on behalf of the Arrapahoes, and Little Robe or Wild Horse will represent the Cheyennes. Should the chiefs refuse to attend the proposed Coaference in Washington, trouble will ensue during the Sammer. The 6th Cavairy is moving from Fort Sill to Fort Harker, and will probably reach there about the middle of May. Two companies of the 10th Cavairy are on the Red River. Company H, 6th Infantry, is still at the Cheyenne Agency. Cheyennes. The former tribe is very well disposed, but

A MYSTERIOUS POISONING CASE-A PHYSICIAN IMPLICATED.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, April 27 .- The city was herrified this morning at the discovery of Mr. Isaac N. Ruth dead in his bed, and the arrest of Dr. Medlicote, for administering poison to the deceased. Ruth has been business manager of The Pribune of this city since July 1. The Doctor's wife died very suddenly, one night last Summer, iwhile he was absent, and it is thought that poison has been used by him to clear the way for ebtaining Ruth's wife. Mrs. Ruth went to Leavenworth yesterday, where, it is said, she has been arrested for at least knowing something of the transaction. A note was found in Ruth's room this morning stating that Dr. Medicote had given him something that did not appear to act right, and requesting that his body should be examined if anything went wrong. A partial examination of the body has been made, but nothing definite is known. Mr. Ruth was a Lieutenant in the 10th Kansas Volunteers during the war, and after his discharge was employed for some years in the Post-Office at St. Leuis. While there, it will be remembered that he shot, and afterward horsewhipped, his wife's husband, who tried to shoot Ruth for accompanying her to the theater and elsewhere. After she obtained a divorce, Ruth married her. What causes the greatest astonishment here is the fact that Ruth and his wife appeared to love and esteem each other so highly. The affair is a great mystery. The Doctor's wife died very suddenly, one night last

ANOTHER UNITED STATES MARSHAL MURDERED WASHINGTON, April 27 .- Collector R. M. Wallace of the HIId South Carolina District, reports to the Internal Revenue Commissioner that on the 20th inst., James B. Sherman, Deputy United States Marshal, and Deputy Collector of Internal Rovenue, while making a seizure of contraband whisky at Greenville, S. C., was approached frem behind and struck on the head with a club. It is supposed that his skull was crushed. On the afternoon of the 21st he was not expected to live 24 hours

PERSONALITIES-BY TELEGRAPH. ...James M. Mason, ex-Confederate Minister

The President arrived at Harrisburg last night.

He is the guest of J. D. Cameron, and will start for Washington to-day.

The Hon. S. Garfielde, M. C. from Washington Territory, lectured is Baltimure last evening on "The Climate and Resources of the Great North-West."

Treasurer Spinner is still in feeble health, but a chill on Wednesday night, he remained in his house yes but is said to be now improving. Gen. Buckingham and party have arrived at San Francisco. Wm. H. Soward, jr., and party are traveling in Southern California, where they are warmly received.

Two sisters namen Bowman, aged respectively and 71, died on Wednesday at Germantown. Penn. The elder sister ed first, and the other, overpowered with grief, died four heurs after-aid.

C'Baldwin, the pugilist, having served his sen-tence in jail, at Lawrence, Mass, was literated yesterday. He was con-vered from the jail in a heek, followed by an admiring croud. His friends have presented him with a new suit of clothes, and will give his a beaut or the Chromic Theorem, in Section, this systing.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, APRIL 28, 1871.

WASHINGTON.

ENATOR CHANDLER AND THE JOINT HIGH COM-MISSION-A CAPITOL BUILDING FOR WASH-INGTON CITY.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 27, 1871. The report that Senator Chandler will oppose the Conrention negotiated by the Joint High Commission is without foundation. Just before the close of the third ession of the XLIst Congress, Senator Howard, now lead, made a short speech in secret session advocating a war policy, and the removal of the British flag from this continent, evidently supposing that his-colleague was committed to the same. Senator Chandler was in favor of making a peremptory demand for the immediate pay ment of the Alabams claims, when we had an army of 1,250,000 men in the field, and an immense navy on the cean. He thinks, however, that we need peace now, and there is no doubt that he will support any treaty which the rights of American claimants are respected and our national claims duly recognized.

It is proposed that the new Government sell out to th eneral Gevernment the interest of the City of Washington in the present City Hall, and, with the funds accruing, assisted by money appropriated by the Logislati erect a capitol building. A design has been prepared for a seal for the District. It has an inner and outer circl around the edge, between the lines being the words
"District of Columbia," and the motto, "Justitia Camibus" (justice for all). The center piece is a pedestal inted by a figure of George Washington. On the side of the pedestal stands the Goddess of Eiberty; at her feet the American eagle, holding in its beak the scroll, "E Pluribus Unum." On the left of the pedestal are various implements of commerce and manufacture, with a representation of the rising sun. To the right is a representation of the east front of the Capitol.

The Reform School of the District of Columbia, situated few miles above Georgetown, is in a flourishing condition. The managers have decided to receive ne more colored inmates until the number of white inmates increases to the number of colored. Mayor Sweeney sent a colored boy there last Sunday, and was informed that the managers had adopted that rule, but, as that was the first one he had ever sent there, they would take him, but hereafter the rule would be strictly enforced.

U. S. SUPREME COURT DECISIONS. Washington, April 27 .- It has already been stated that the opinions of the Supreme Court in regard to the legal-mander cases would not be read on Monday next. It is understood, however, that an elabora

to the legal-tender cases would not be read on Monday next. It is understood, however, that an elaborate opinion will be read on Monday, announcing the unanimons decision of the Court on a collateral point, sustaining the validity of gold contracts made since the passage of the Legal Tender act of 1862. There seems to be no reason to doubt that a majority of the Court, consisting of Justices Mäler, Swayns, Davis, Strong, and Bradley, will affirm the constitutionality of the Legal Tender act, and decide that contracts made before the war, in which no special kind of money was mentioned, may be fullified by the payment of greenbacks. The minerity, consisting of Cirici-Justice Chase and Justices Nolson, Field, and Gafford, will dissent from this decision, and declare that in their opinion the Legal Tender act cannot constitutionally apply to any such contracts.

Several important cases which have been argued this term will not be decided until after the expiration of the recess, among which is one from the Circuit Court of Kentucky involving the question of the constitutionality of the Civil Eights bill. The case of Klein and Pargout, involving the constitutionality of the so-called "Drake Amendment" relating to the effect of pardons in the Court of Claims, will be heid under advisement until October, and so also will be the case of Watson et al agt. Jones et al, anydving a decision of the Chapited rights to property of the Presbyterian Church North and South. The latter case, couring from Kentucky, has been very elaborately argued by an imposing array of distinguished counsel on both sides, but hopes are entertained that the differences will be accommodated and as amicable sattlement effected by the Gengral Assemblies of the two Churches this Summer, and it is probably in this view that the Supreme Court reserves its decision.

In the case of White agt, Hest et al., on appeal from the Supreme Court of Arkansas, which will not probably be reached before December next. The decision in the former case will turn upon

BARNUM'S SHOW IN A RAILWAY SMASH-UP.

THREE MEN KILLED AND THRREE OTHERS

DANGEROUSLY WOUNDED. A collision occurred on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey at Cranford, about 6} yesterday morning, by which three men were killed and three others probably fatally injured. Barnum's Circus was on its way from Plainfield to Elizabeth, where a performance was to be given yesterday. In passing through Cranford the road crosses the Central New-Jersey Railroad track. The grade at this place is very heavy, and trains bound toward New-York pass down it at an exceed-ingly rapid rate. Just as a provision wagen reached the track, the 6:30 train from Somerville came rushing down the grade, and struck the vehicle in the center, dashing it to pieces. The wagon was driven by Theodore Cenklin, and drawn by four mules. The two mules at the pole were instantly killed. Conklin was thrown 50 feet from the road, and when found was dead. Five persons, two of them cooks, were sleeping in the wagon. One had his spinal column broken, and two of the others were injured beyond all hope of recovery.

The following are the names of the killed and injured rheedore Conklin, had his skull fractured and one le

The following are the names of the killed and injured: Theodore Conklin, had his skull fractured and one leg broken; he was 37 years of age, and resided criginally in Delevan, Wisconsin, where his parents now live.

Edward Dyer, a colored cook, had his neck dislocated; he was 30 years of age and lived in Williamsburgh.

George Swisies, assistant cook, also a resident of Williamsburgh, had his skull fractured and ribs broken; he died soon ofter the accident.

Charles Siil of No. 112 Thompson-st., New-York, received severe internal injuries and was wounded upon the head and face; during the day he was insensible and it is thought he will die before norning.

John Joice, son of James F. Joice of Jersey City, Thomas Walsh, and alad from Jersey City, were severely hurt, being thrown a considerable distance by the locemotive. Walsh's shoulder is dislocated and his companion suffers from contusion of the skull. The physicians pronounce them in great danger, but say there is possibility of their recovery. Dr. Martin, the Surgeon of the Central Railroad Company, and Dr. F. A. Kinch of Westfield arrived upon the ground within an hour after the accident occurred, and gave all possible relief to the wounded persons. The latter were removed to a house near the scene of the calamity, where they now are.

As seen as possible Coroner Gibbs of Elizabeth im-

As seen as possible Coroner Gibbs of Elizabeth im-paneled a Jury, and began an investigation into the cir sumstances of the accident. The Court-House in which the inquest was held was crowded, and much excitement prevailed.

Sheriff Osborn of Union County testified that he resided at Scotch Plains, and was a passenger on the train that at Scotca Frame, and was a passenger on the train that caused the accident; before the collision he heard the engineer whistle "down brakes" several times; the bell was run and the steam blown off; while these efforts to stop the locomotive were making witness felt a jar, and the train stopped after moving about 400 yards further, to which distance the locomotive carried the two deed mules.

further, to which distance the locomotive carried the two dead inules.

Alexander Rache stated that while standing in front of the house of N. G. Foster he saw two circus wascons going along the track, and, knowing the passenger train was due, shouled to the driver to be watchful of its approach; the driver, on hearing witnesses admonition, looked along the track, but a house intercepted his view; aimost immediately a train rushed in sight at a rapid rate, and notther rang the bell nor blew the whistle, nor gave any alarm of its approach until after the disaster.

George P. Doughty, the conductor of the train, testified that when the train reached the crossing, he heard the whistle blow, and soon afterward felt the shock of the collision; the engineer whistled down brakes, and the train was stopped as soon as possible. The witness related the circumstances connected with the backing-up of the locomotive and the discovery of the bodies, and said he ordered three men to go with a hand-car to Westfield for a doctor; four men appeared to him to be dead; they were removed to the nearest bouse; the track was then cleared.

Hannah thea deposed that she lived at Cranford; saw

they were removed to the decision then cleared.

Hannah Shea deposed that she lived at Cranford; saw the wagons cressing the track, and saw the driver of one wagon metion the other to stop; supposed the train was then coming, but the second wagon did not stop; witness next saw it struck by the locomotive; witness lifted one of the boys out of the wreck, and had two of them taken home to her house.

James Colthar, a brakeman, testified that he was sitted to the common of the written the common of the whistie blow;

James Colthar, a brakeman, testified that he was sitting in a passenger car when he heard the whistle blow;
the train was then about half a mile from the crossing;
the whistle is always blown when about that distance
from the cross-road; witness came out of the car, and
was standing on the platform when he heard the whistle
sound the second time; he put on brakes immediately;
the train stopped about half way between the crossing
and Cranford station; get down and went as far as the
lecomotive to see what was the matter; the water was
then running from the tank; stayed at the locomotive till
it was fixed, and then went back and loosened the brake;
the train then backed up.

James Miller, night watchman of the Central road at
Somerville, was on the train; heard the bell rung and
the whistle blown; before the train could be stopped,
they struck one of the wagons that was crossing; witness first saw the wagons and rang the bell; ponlinued

to ring it until the wagon was struck, although he knew there was not time to stop so as to avoid a colli-

knew there was not time to stop so as to avoid a collision.

Edward Clark, the driver of the wagon that crossed
first, testified that he and his companion, when they
crossed the track and saw the train approaching, shouted
to the driver of the other wagon to stop; the wagon following was about 25 yards behind; did not hear the
whistle before he crossed; did not think he run any risk
in attempting to cross; the driver of the other wagon
was not usleep.

Romaine Rudolph was walking on the track near the
scene of the accident, and heard the whistle; also, saw
the driver of the advance wagon signal the other to stop;
the intter tid not seem to notice the signal.

Several other witnesses gave corroborating testimony,
and the case was then given to the jury. After an
absence of nearly two hours, the jury returned the following verdict:

We find that the deceased, accidentally and by misfortune, were run
over and killed on the New-Jersey Central Railroad Company.

THE LONG COAL STRIKE.

THE MINERS DISCUSSING THE SITUATION-AN-OTHER COMPROMISE MEASURE TO BE SUB-

SCRANTON, April 27 .- Throughout the day the streets of Hyde Park have been crowded with min ers carnestly discussing the situation. Many felt their spirit of hostility roused to its highest pitch, while others rere more moderate and conservative. Some were ready to starve or emigrate, while others thought their day o grace had gone by, and that they might as well give the unequal contest now as in a month or two hence. All possible sources of aid will be thoroughly canvassed by the miners. They expect help from the trades-unions and will work on railroads and on farms-on anything to gain the day. Meanwhile the general community suffering greatly. Machinists, blacksmiths, rail-road men, and clerks, are out of work, and the merchants are hard pushed. The officers of the W. B. A. state that in addition to the answer of yesterday, the companies announced that their authorized agents and entatives have the power to open negotiations with the miners whenever the latter have any propo-To-morrow there will be another general session of the Delegate Convention at Hyde Park. niners of the three mines will be represented. The delegates have new instructions, and will meet to con another proposition. The recurrence of these meetings is considered as an auspicious sign. It brings the men the companies together, and may result a satisfactory adjustment of the diffi-Two private mines were stopped culties. resterday, the coal produced being shipped away instead of being supplied to home consumers. A few of the men returned to-day. Slope No. 40, Iron and Coal Company, has a strong German and Irish force working The firemen were busy to-day building fires in nine of the furnaces ready for operation to-merrow. Slope, which has not been working since the riot, will re sume operations next Monday.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION FROM THE MINERS. POTTSVILLE, Penn., April 27 .- A meeting of he Executive Board of the Workingmen's Benevolent Association was held at Pottsville this afternoon and the following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 25 to 10 following resolutions were adopted by a vote of 28 to 10.

Whereas, A committee of operators made a proposition directly to the men, thus utterly ignoring our organization and grossly insulting its legally elected officers; and, Whereas, We regard said proposition as a bribe to the men to surrender the basis and agree that the organization shall cease to be protecting in its character; and, Whereas, Even at such creat cost, the men are not guaranteed steady work during the year; therefore, Revolved, That we cannot accept such proposition.

Mr. Williams, from No. 9 District, voted against th esolution because he was instructed by his district to accept conditionally the proposition of the operators He and others who voted Nay guaranteed that their con stituencies will abide by the above decision. On motion

of Mr. Ryan, the following resolution was adopted: Resolved. That Schuylkill County will resume as soon as practicable on the basis of \$2.75, with wages for miners at \$12.85, Inside laborers \$11.01, and outside laborers \$10.0, with a slide down to \$2.50, and an increase of one cent in wages for every three cents rise in the price of coal above \$2.75 at Port Carbon. The basis prices on contract work to be \$4 per cent less than the prices of one field basis of 1850. We make the effect in good, falls, knowledges \$2.15 at \$1.00 a

tract work to be \$\frac{1}{2}\$ per cent less than the prices pase on the \$\frac{1}{2}\$ basts of \$F65\$. We make the effer in good faith, knowing that this scale is as favorable to the operatives as the prices offered to the men or Saturday hast, though the operators have tried to convince the public that the leaders are striving to prolong the dead-lock against the wishes of a large majority of the men. We make this offer in all sincerity, believing it as little as the men can afford to accept—less than they should be asked to accept—and with the ferrent hope that it may be the means of bringing about an early resumption. If this offer is not agreeable to the operators, we are willing to submit the question of wages, including all propositions that have thus far been made by either side, to arbitration, each party to appoint a committee of four to support by argument before the umpire its several propositions. rty to appoint a committee of four to A committee was appointed to wait on Mr. Kendrick, President of the A. B. T., to give him the proposition, after which the meeting adjourned.

DR. COBB AND HIS VICTIM IN CUSTODY. BUFFALO, April 27 .- Dr. Albion Cobb, principal of the Academy at Wilton, Me., was acrested by the Niagara frontier police this morning, charged with de-Ningara frontier police this morning, charged with de serting his wife and four children and eloping with young hady pupil who was an invalid under his charge Cobb on being arrested denied that he resided at Witton He is about 50 years of age. His victim, Mary L. Bow is 18 years of age, good looking and intelligent. Sis acknowledged all, and says her parents reside at Farm inston, Me. The fugilities are retained in custody writing instructions from Maine. Dr. Cobb had opened a physician's office in this city, under an assumed mame but becoming frightened at a paragraph in a local paper endeavored to escape to Canada, when he was arrested

REMARKABLE ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA. SUMMIT OF MT. WASHINGTON, April 27 .-Observations at 7 p. m.: Barometer, 30.07; change nivus, .04; thermometer, 19°, no change; relative h minus, .04; thermometer, 19°, no change; relative humidity, .92; wind N. E.; velocity of wind, .34 miles per hour. A storm of sleet set in about 6 p. m. Two remarkable atmospheric phenomena have shown themselves to-day. The first was a well-defined shadow of Mt. Washington at sunrise, apparently twice as large as Lafayette, near which it was situated. It looked like a black cloud having the exact shape of the mountain. The second was a solar halo exhibiting all the colors of the prism about noon. These phenomena are rare.

THE MISSISSIPPI LEVEES.

NEW-ORLEANS, April 27 .- Poverty Point and Marero Crevasses are closed. Nothing has been heard from the Bonnet Carré Crevasse to-day. There is no material change in the flood on the Jackson Railroad.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

.... Small-pox in Lowell, Mass., is abating. ...The Supreme Court of South Carolina

were the consideration.

The wreck of the Revenue cutter Miami was driven ashere last Winter in Delaware Bay, was sold at ano The German Peace celebration at Philadelphia

is fixed for Senday, Monday, and Tuesday, May 14, 15, and 16. Sum is to be devoted to religious services, and Monday to a grand paralle. Tuesday, the fets will end with a pic-nic at the old Rine Clab Grounds.

The statement in a New-York newspaper as the paralen of Patrick Duffy is denied. No pardon has been granted, application for the pardon of Duffy was made on the 131 of Novemb less, and, on the 31 of December, was denied by Gov. Hofman. The a plication has not since been renewed. The ramor that the Pacific Mail Steamship

... The Southern Claims Commission, yesterday,

... In the interference case, between the applica-tion of John Riley of Troy, for a patent for a composition for casting steam believes, and a patent granted to A. C. Banman of this city, for a similar patent, on appeal from the Econf of Examiners in Chief, the de-cision of the Board awarding the priority of invention to Riley has been sustained by the Acting Assistant Commissioner of Falents.

Commodore B. F. Sends of the U. S. Naval Observatory, wither to the Servetary of the Navy that the new planet discovered by Dr. Luther, as Bilk, new Dussellorf, was observed here by Prof. Half on the 22d rust, as follows: Right ascension, 11 hours, 13 minutes, 7 seconds: north declination, 11 degree, 2 minutes, 31 seconds. The new planet is of the cleronic magnitude, and is the 113th of the unitory planets. It has been rained by the Berlin astronomer "Amailton."

.The forty-sixth semi-annual session of the

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of theCommissioner Pleasonton has written a letter to Supervisor Dutcher of New Yark, relative to the decision of the Supermisor Court of the United States in the case of Buffington, plaintiff in error, agt. Day, which holds "that the salaries of all necessary agents for the legitimate purposes of State Government are not proper subjects of the taxing power of Courgean." In consideration thereof, the Commissioner states: "Collectors and Assessors will therefore be instructed to govern the consideration of the Course thereof the Course THROUGH THE SOUTH.

SOUTH CAROLINA KU-KLUX.

THE CONFLICT OF THE COLORED MILITIA-WHY THEY WERE DISBANDED—SOUTHERN FARM-ING—HOW CROPS ARE PLANTED—POLITICAL PURPOSES—THE BLACKS TO BE TURNED OUT OF OFFICE—MORE KU-KLUX MURDERS. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

doubt the existence and constant activity of Ku-Klux bands in all the northern counties of South Carolina. It was in Chester that the battle between the whites and the black militia took place in February last. It should have been called rather a massacre of the blacks, for the timid, ignorant negroes, after firing one volley, threw their guns and ran, the whites pursuing them and killing all they could eatch. Many accounts of this affair have already been published, but it is perhaps well to give the version I have gathered here from the citizens both white and black. They say that the negro militia were armed by the Governor just before the last election, fer the purpose of intimidating the whites. The election passed off in this county without disturbance. The whites ran a Reform ticket, upon which were the names of two or three intelligent negroes, who were nominated in the hope of dividing the black vote. The References were confident of success, but when it came to voting the negro nominees had not the courage to vote for themselves, but, under pressure of the secret Uni-Leagues, bolted and joined the Radicals. The blacks voted in a body, and they had so large a majority that the whites were convinced that there had been fraud, and that the ballot-boxes had been stuffed-a political crime in every way facilitated by the new Election law. Ignorant and bad men were elected to the county offices -among others a School Commissioner who cannot read or write. The whites had counted greatly on the success of their reform movement, and were bitterly disappointed. There is no doubt that the whipping of prominent negro politicians by masked ruffians became frequent after the election, although the citizens say nothing about this, and talk as if the burning of barns and cotton-gins by the blacks had been of common occur-rence throughout the neighborhood. The tad feeling between the two races increased, and the muster and drill of the negro militia exasperated the white beyond measure. A militia captain, living 12 miles from the town, at a place called Carmel Bill, was visited one night by a gang of Ku-Klux, who broke into his house. He retreated to a barn, where he had stationed a few men of his company in anticipation of the attack. They fired upon the assailants, whe ran, followed for some distance by the blacks. The next mern ing, the Captain, believing the attack would be renewed. got his company together and marched into Chester to get ammunition, to the terror of the citizens, who were afraid that the town would be burned. The Sheriff and the Town-Intendant ordered the militia to leave, and they marched out and bivouscked a mile distant. The citizens picketed the roads and patrolled the streets all night. The following day a white man named Ryster, a militia major, went out and brought the company back and stationed them about his house. They were again urged to leave, but the Major ordered them to remain, having fears for his own safety. By this time dispatche had been sent to neighboring towns, and many armed white men came in by rail and on horseback. The negroes camped in a grove near the Major's house, when they were joined by another company belonging in the town. A party of armed white men came down in the night from a station on the railroad some miles north, and seeing the blacks encamped near the depot, con menced firing on them. The fire was returned, but no one was hurt. In the morning a parley was held, and the Carmel Hill company was induced to start for home under assurances of protection. They camped five miles out of town, and next morning were attacked by about 200 whites, and routed. Meanwhile nothing saved the Chester company from massacre but the timely arrival of a company of United States troops, who found 500 white men fully armed and under the command of a former Rebel colonel, and bent on the extermination of the blacks. The casualties in these affairs, including the negroes who were hunted down and killed through the country, were 19 blacks killed, wounded, and missing, (of whom il are believed to be dead), and one white man wounded. This ended the militia business in Chester County. Gov. Scott, convinced at last of the folly of arming ignerant negroes, directed the companies to return their guns, and a few were collected and sent to Columbia, the greater part having fallen into the hands of the Ku-Klux. The white major, who was also County Clerk, did not dare to stay in the town after the fight, and left at once with his family. Since the arrival of the troops everything has been quiet, but the white citi-

Chester is a forlorn, straggling, slovenly village of perhaps 2,500 inhabitants. The streets center on a hill, where there are a block of brick stores and a court-house. In the midst of a little, bare, open square, a bell is hung on a tall post. It is rung at 9 o'clock every night, when all the saloons and stores are closed, and honest people are expected to go home and go to bed. From this hilltop center, the streets descend abruptly, running off in a hap-hazard, aimless way, until they are lost in the fields. The dilapidated wooden buildings show faint signs of having once been painted. Groups of lazy negroes lounge along the sidewalks, or sprawl at full length upon the ground in sunny places, looking like bundles old rags. Little half-grown and half-starved cattle teil up the hill, drawing creaking carts. They are harnessed with horse-bridles on their heads, and bits in their mouths, to which repe reins are fastened, and horse-collars instead of yokes. Knots of sullen white men hang about the doors of the saloons and stores, chewing, swearing, and spitting. A beautiful roiling uplan country stretches away in all directions-beautiful to look out upon from this eminence, but sad when seen more closely. Never was a naturally rich and productive region so abominably misused. This wretched, ruinous Southern method of farming has blighted and cursed with poverty a country that had every natural advantage-a fruitful soil, producing cotton, fruit, corn, and all the small grains; pur running streams, excellent timber, and a healthy clinate. It might have been as prosperous and as thickly peopled as the Valley of the Mohawk; and yet the scanty population can scarcely get enough to eat to keep soul and body together. The farming consists in scratching with a one-horse plow such portion of the fields as the weeds and brush have not overrun, and planting cotton. The greater part of every field is cut up into deep gullies by the rains, and covered with dwarf pines and brambles, that are constantly es croaching upon the little tillable land that remains. Cotton appears to be the main crop, the corn and bacon upon which the people subsist being shipped from a dis ance, at great cost. The sale of a farmer's cotton earely furnishes money enough to buy the food for his family and his negro laborers. Meanwhile, nine-tenths of his land lies unused, and he grows poorer and poorer every year. All his misfortunes are, of course, charged to the "nigger government."

zens still keep up a night patrol of 25 men to look out for

Two men whom I met at the hotel yesterday volun teered to walk out with me to a neighboring plantation. where they were planting cetton. On our way we crossed a field of 50 acres which they said had been cleared, worn out, and abandoned since the war. We found two negre men, two women and two boys at work planting. The ground had been plowed in the Fall, and earlier in the Spring had been thrown up in ridges three feet apart, in the center of which guano had been strewn. The final process consisted in scraping a small furrow with a wooden plow along the top of each ridge. dropping the seed in, and covering it with a rude wooden contrivance drawn by a horse. The men held the plows slung to their shoulders, and the women guided the coverers, which resemble a shovel plow with a stout board n place of the shovel. The owner of the plantation said he paid the men \$125 a year, with board and quarters, and that the women earned about half wages. He had put \$10 worth of guano to the acre upon the land we were looking at, and had to do it every year to make which will be worth about \$60," he said. "That sounds like a good lot of money to get off an sere, but there's no profit in it. When I come to pay my hands and feed them, pay for fertilizers and for bagging, and for feed for my stock, there won't be much left. Some men havn't paid expenses for the last year."

My acquaintances had taken a drink on starting for the plantation, and when we returned to the hotel they took another, nothing being begun or ended at the South without drinking. They became quite talkative, and the absorbing political question soon came up. "I tell you, stranger," said one, "we can't stand bein' ruled by niggers any longer; they're just a ruinin' the State. They're taxin' us and plunderin' us in a way that no white men | would stand. They don't pay

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

taxes themselves. No, not even the poll tax; for the

nigger legislature was mighty eareful to put it in the aw that they needn't pay the tax to get to vote. Look here, stranger, wharabouts do you come from t" I replied that my native State was Ohie. "Wall, do you think folks in your State would stand it to have a lot of ignorant, degraded niggers, not worth a dollar, makin' laws and holdin' all the offices, and taxin' their property, CHESTER, S. C., April 23 .- It is impossible to

I replied that I was confident the people of Ohio would not like such a state of affairs. "No, I reckon they wouldn't, and they wouldn't stand it not ther, not for a single day. And, I tell you, Sir, that wev'e borne it as long is we can, and now its got to stop. The niggers heve got to let men of property and intelligence hold the offices, or they've got to leave this part of the country. This I find to be the unanimous sentiment of the white

men here with whom I have talked. A one-armed lawyer, who had been a colonel in the robel army, told me this morning that he believed the negroes would seen abandon this part of the State and go to the seetions where they are largely in the majority. I asked him what he thought of an intelligence qualification for Suffrage as a remedy for the present evil. "That would suit us, "he replied, "but how are we going to get it. The negroes will never pass a law disfranchising themselves. The only way is to force them to give up the ower they have got, and we mean to do it." It is perfectly evident that the whites mean to try to

get control of the State government, and that they have

thorough organization for this purpose. It matters

not whether it is called the White Brotherhood, the In

visible Empire, the Ku-Klux Klan, or the Council of Safety-the last being the name which they give it here in Chester-its purpose is the same, and that is so to in-timidate the blacks that at the next election they will not dare to vote for any of their ewn race for office or for any white radical. The troops stationed here are under command of Maj. Van Voast of the 18th infantry, and consist of one company of his regiment and a troop of the 7th cavalry. They are quartered the outskirts of the village and the outskirts of the village and use an abandoned warehouse for barracks. The officers say they have heard of no murders in the county since they e, but that the whipping of the blacks by masked men still goes on, to some extent, in the surrounding dis triets. Sometimes the victims are whipped for suspected thefts, but usually they are told that it is for voting a Radical ticket, and they are made to promise never to do so again. The troops have no authority to make arrests, and can do nothing unless called upon by a revenue officer or by the sheriff to act as a posse comila tus. The officers are expecting new orders now that the Ku-Kiux bill has been passed. They think they will be directed to learn the state of affairs in the vicinity, and report all acts of violence, in order that the President may know when it is necessary to avail himself of the

iscretionary powers given him by the bill. In counties where no garrisons have been establish the condition of things is much worse than here. In Chesterfield County, a negro, his wife, and daughter were murdered one night last week. The man had been collecting the delinquent tax. In Clarendon County, two days ago, a County Commissioner was found dead in the road, shot in six places. The Ku-Klux seem desermined to marder all negro office-holders.

RACING AT NEWMARKET.

LONDON, April 27 .- The race for the 1,000 guineas stakes for 3-year-old fillies at Newmarket, to-day, esulted as follows:

Baron Rothschild's h. f. Hannch, by King Tem, ent of Mentmore Lass.
Lord Anglescy's bi. f. Steppe, by Saunterer, out of Sceinsion.

Mr. Naylor's h. f. Noblesse, by Stockwell, out of Brown Duchoss. Seven horses ran.

MEMPHIS RACES.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 27.-The second day of the Spring meeting on the Memphis Course brought out a large number of people, not with standing the show-ery character of the weather.

The first race was for all ages, mile and a quarter dash, Johnson, Nighthawk, You Moltke, and Alice Ward paid forfeit. Banquet, Sallie Farrell, Woodburn, and Style started, and in that order went under the string. Time -218.

Time—1:49; 1:405.

The favorites won in each instance. The betting was light. Flora Temple has a fine filly colt a week

The rumor that Longfellow had been pur-hased by Welch & McMann of this city proves to be un Dan Mace has given up the public training of trotting horses, and will confine himself@xclusively to training and driving Lady Thorn for her engagements

The trotting purses at Prospect Park Course close at the Hoffman House, in this city, on Tuesday evening next, and the Fleetwood Park purses at the same place on Thursday evening.

same place on Thursday evening.

Col. McDaniels, the veteran trainer and owner of Harry Bassett, the favorite in the principal 3-year-old stakes at Jerome Park and Saratoga, has been seriously ill at Fortham, but is now rapidly recovering.

The famous trotting mare, Goldsmith Maid, has been sold for a large sum by Jackman & Doble to W. Smith of Wall-st., the reputed owner of Lady Thorn. She will continue to be trained by Budd Doble, who has driven her in nearly all her races.

The Long Branch Race Course is in fine order, having been regraded throughout. New stables have been erected, and over 1,000 treet planted to afford shade to the horses while at valking exercise. The stable of Denison & Crawford is training there.

At the recent race-meeting of the Metairie Jockey Club at New-Orleans, D. Swigert won five races, amounting to \$6,430; Capt. T. G. Moore won three, value \$2,495; A. Keene Richards three, value \$2,350; W. Cottrill two, value \$2,000; Bacon & Holland two, worth \$1,250; W. H. Williamson one, value \$720, and W. Jennings one, value \$700, and W. Jennings one,

American Girl is looking remarkably well this Spring, and her trainer, Ben. Daniels, is sanguine of winning some large purses this Summer. She is at the Fashion Course, L. L., as is also Commodore Vander bilt's horse, Mountain Boy who, under the management of the veteran, James D. McMann, has made marked improvement, and promises to be a dangerous opponent to Lady Thorn and Goldsmith Maid.

NEGROES TURNING ON THEIR PERSECUTORS— REBEL REPORT OF THE AFFAIR.

WILMINGTON, N. C., April 27 .- A fight took place, yesterday, between negro outcasts of Robeson County, N. C., and a party of citizens under the Sheriff of the county, in which two of the Sheriff's posse were killed and one severely wounded. No further particulars

have been received. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH. Scorching winds continue to prevail in Central and Northern California, damaging the crops very extensively.

.A little daughter of John W. Prann of Weth . The new and extensive foundery and machine

...In the Criminal Court of Washington, yester n the case of H. Bolater, tried for the killing of Joseph James, ier. in February last, the jary rendered a weedlet of murder in the

J. H. Bird of Lockport, N. Y., and E. D. Simpon, passed a forged note for \$1,700 or Everett, Weddell & Co. in ... Mrs. Fair, convicted of the murder of Col. Crit-endea, will not be sentenced until the 29th of May, her counsel desiring mouth a time to prepare an application for a new trait, they having re-erved about 46 exceptions to the rainings of the Court, but generally upon

....The trial of Joel Perkins, charged with incest and nearder, was continued in Litchifeld, Conn. on Wednesday. First daughters testified, four of them asserting that they saw him strangle one child to death. Perkins himself also testified, denying that he was guilty of murder, but confessing the other charges. The testimony was closed, and the arguments will begin to-day,

.... At the Ulster County Court, yesterday, Judge